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The evidences of his good sense and his right feeling, his fairness of mind and his liberal disposition, abound in these volumes. But they are accompanied with the indications of imperfect early training and of the intellectual limitations consequent on the want of high culture in the society with which he was most connected. There was not intellectual life enough in Tennessee to give animation and sustenance to such a nature as his, or to keep its forces in full play. On the other hand, there is little of the freshness and eager life of the West in these volumes. The thought and style of his discourses is in the main of the East, and it is of the East before the flood. Dr. Lindsley's views on slavery were quite as advanced as could have been expected from one in his position. He was no conservative of wrong; and had he lived till the day of the great struggle there is no doubt on which side he would have been found.

His memory will be kept in honor by his surviving pupils, and in future years Tennessee will hold him among her benefactors for his efforts in the cause of education. Had there been a proper system of education in Tennessee, from how much misery might she have been spared!

6. — *Social Life of the Chinese: with some Account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions. With Special but not Exclusive Reference to Fuhchau.* By REV. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, fourteen Years Member of the Fuhchau Mission of the American Board. With over one hundred and fifty Illustrations. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1865. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 459, 490.

THESE volumes contain a vast deal of miscellaneous information respecting the habits and manners of the Chinese, derived in the main from the author's observations and personal inquiries. Dr. Doolittle has been an industrious collector of facts, but his field of observation has been somewhat limited, and his work is of more value in its accounts of local usages, than as a general view of Chinese custom and opinion. It is crowded with curious and interesting details of the actual life of the Chinese in the district in which the author resided for many years, and contains descriptions of much that has been passed over with comparatively slight notice by most other writers on the subject. It is, however, defective in method and proportion, comparing unfavorably in these respects with the well-known works of Davis and Williams, to which it forms a useful supplement.

The numerous well-executed illustrations add much to its interest.